VOL. XXV.--NEW SERIES.

#### UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1894.

An estimate of the charitable bequests in England during 1893 puts the total sum at about \$7,000,000.

Official German reports show that the number of deaths caused by lightning have been increased by about 200 per cent. from the season of 1870 to 1882. The author attributes this to the gradual disappearance of forests and to the greater use of metals in building construction. Lightning protectors have yielded excellent resuits in most cases, and it is deemed essential that all high buildings should be provided with them.

The Russian Ministry of Justice is considering a system of providing State-paid people's attorneys for the gratuitous defence of the poor in criminal and civil cases. The argument is that wherever the State provides a prosecutor, it ought also to provide an advocate for the accused. This practice already exists in Austro-Hungary in the form of ex-officio counsel; but this is for criminal cases only. An association exists in Vienna to provide counsel for the poor in civil cases.

A curious and interesting fact given by the Registrar-General in his statisties for 1893 is that in the Celtic portions of the United Kingdom the proportions of the female births is much higher than it is in the non-Celtic portions. The highest proportions are found in Cumberland, Cornwall and North Wales, while South Wales is only a little way down in the list and has a proportion considerably above the average for the whole country. The proportion of female births is higher in Ireland and Scotland than in England.

The rich frescoing on the walls of the room of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the Capitol at Washington attracts a great deal of attention from visitors. Conspicuous on the walls are a half dozen female figures, which show remarkable artistic skill, and are also wonderful for the peculiar beauty of the face and form of each figure. It is apparent at almost a glance that one model served for the whole group. The painting was done by Brumidi, the famous Italian artist, and the model was the artist's lovely wife.

The late President Carnot was notiof office that he would be assassinated. More than 2000 such threats reached him in seven years. As the Atlanta Constitution observes he literally faced death every day, and yet he went about with a smiling face, shirking none of his duties, and making one of the best rulers that France ever had. The French President was a great man, a brave man, and made of the genuine martyr stuff. Few men could have endured his mental strain for so many years without breaking down. It would be hard to find a nobler example for all men in whatever station who bear great responsibilities and have important duties to discharge. Life was sweet to Carnot, but he never weighed it in the balance against principle and duty. The daily threat of murder never caused him to waver or halt. He lived and died without fear and without reproach.

The direct and indirect losses caused by the recent strike will perhaps excoed \$100,000,000. The President of one of the largest railway corporations in the country is reported as saying: The earnings of the railroad companies of the Western roads fell off in two weeks an average of at least twentyfive per cent. The pay rolls that were stopped will represent a loss to employes of, let us say, at least six times as much as that suffered by the companies. Hundreds of factories were obliged to close from lack of coal or coke. The wages lost in these were five times the amount lost by the manufactories. The beef companies lost hundreds of thousands and California and other fruit crops were either temporary or total losses. The following is not an unfair recapitulation of losses, 1 think:

The United States Government ... \$1,000,000 Loss in earnings of ratiroads centering in Chicago ...... 3,000,000 Loss in earnings of other railroads. 2,500,000

Loss by destruction of railway

property..... 2,500,000 Loss to railway employes in wages 20,000,000 Loss in exports, produce and merchandise..... 2,000.000

Loss in fruit crops . . . . . . . . . 2,500,000 Loss to varied manufacturing com-

Loss to merchants on quick goods 5,000,000

To this must be added loss from what would have been increased summer traffic and manufactured goods for the coming season. The final showing will easily be more than \$100,000,000

A NEW RAILROAD.

Abbeville, Pelzer and Piedmont to be United by Iron Links.

Belton, S. C .- A meeting of the excoutive committee and promoters of the proposed Abbeville, Pelzer and Piedmont Railroad was held here. About twenty-five prominent citizens from the points interested were present, among them being Col. J. L. Orr. of Piedmont, Capt. E. A. Smyta, of Due West, which town is anxious to be embraced in the route to be selected.

The meeting appointed a committee of seven to confer with the authorities of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad in regard to making a survey and taking charge of the road after the grading shall have been completed. The members present obligated themselves to pay all the expenses of surveying two routes, one from Piedmont, Pelzer and Belton to Abbeville by way of Craytonville, Annie and Autreville, and the other by way of Honen Path and Due West, the most practicable route to be selected. It is understood that the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Road will take charge of and operate the proposed line if the communities through which it may pass will do the grading, and on account of the level condition of the country to be traversed this task will be a comparatively light one.

Committees were also appointed to draw up a petition for presentation to the Legislature asking that the power of taxation for this purpose be conferred upon the communities interested, and to secure a charter and advertise

the project as required by law. The men interested in the road are very much in earnest, and the prospects

of successful work are very good. PYROTECHNICS OFF HATTERAS.

Capt. Crossman of the Allianca Sees More Electricity than Ever Before.

New York City.-Capt. Crossman of the steamship Allianca of the Columbia line, says that he has never seen in his thirty-five years' experience at sea a more gorgeous electrical storm than that he passed through off Cape Hatterns on the North Carolina coast on Friday night. Out of the clouded ky there came a series of flashes of varied hues. Electrical showers fell into the sea for several hours. The end of the display resembled the simultaneous discharge of a million rockets. Then followed darkness and tor-

rents of rain. Capt. Hansen of the Norwegian fruit steamer Ranan, which arrived from Baracoa likened the electrical display to an immense sun, varying in brightness from a dull grow to an intense light, with intermittent flashes across its face and around it. At one time it looked as though it were draped on bot's sides with an immense double curtain of light, which came and went frequent intervals during the stori

There were innumerable smaller bright spots and patches, which kept rovolving around the large one. When they seemed to lose themselves in the sea they were replaced by others.

## SOUTHERN INVENTIONS.

Washington, D. C .- Patents have been granted to the following meritorious Southern inventions:

Method of preserving citrous fruits, David A. Walker, Jr., Charleston, S. C. Railway brake, R. H. Bulloch, and

J. W. Mallard, Savannah, Ga. Adjustible grate for street cars, Lorenzo R. Godwin, Memphis, Tenn. Self waiting table, Woodson R.

Cummings, Critz, Va.
Air brake, Jno. D. P. Schenck, Nashville, Tenn. Engine crosshead, Arthur T. Snod-

grass, Dothen, Ala. Churn, R. E. Van Court, Elkton,

Portable awning for vessels, Michael Enright, Norfolk, Va. Cotton gin, Daniel Haynes, Sealy,

Railway car fender, Emil Kemnitz, Memphis, Tenn.

Ice hook, Miley B. Wesson, Ft. Worth, Texas. Saw filing machine, Wm. B. Allen, Allentewn, La.

Harness or other strap, Wm. W. Bays, Rome, Ga.

## More About Vanderbilt's Mansion.

Here are data about the phenomenal mansion George Vanderbilt is building at Asheville, N. C.: It has a frontage of 400 feet and is 1,800 feet around. The contract for slating its roof is said to be the largest one undertaken in this country. It will require 1,100 squares of slate, each square containing 100 square feet. A Pennsylvania Pailroad thop at Altoona, Pa., has the next largest roof, containing 700 squares of slate. The banquet hall is 42 by 75, and it extends to the top of the house Mr. Vansicrbilt has 800 employees on the place, which in area covers 30,000 neres. There are already constructed sixty miles of macadamized road. The house alone would occupy more ground room than an entire block of a North-

#### \* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* The Terrible Drought in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O .- The State crop bulletin shows that except in a few central districts there has been no relief from the terrible drought, and the effect upon the crops is disastrous. Corn is shriveling up and on the uplands is a total failure. Elewhere half a crop may be secured under favorable conditions from now on. Even trees are dying and wells and springs are drying up. Pastures are dead and farmers are feeding their cattle. The potato crop is certainly rained. Buckwheat is poor and tobacco is firing badly. Apples are falling and grapes alone promise a fair yield.

HELD TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Judge Aldrich Decides Against the Dispen-sary Laws of 1893.

AIKEN, S. C .- The South Carolina dispensary case met with defeat again. The arguments on the application of J. V. George and G. T. Holley, dispensar and his clerk, for a writ of pro hibition against the mayor of the city of Aiken to prevent him from trying Buid dispenser and his clerk for viola-Pelzer, and a strong delegation from ting an ordinance of the city relating to the sale of liquor, was heard on Tuesday last.

The issue of the constitutionality of the law was squarely made by both parties and as squarely met by Judge Ald rich in an opinion of twenty-eight pages, in which he fully discusses the

law bearing on the issues before him. After plainly and equivocally de claring the law of 1893 to be unconsti tational he discusses the right of the city of Aiken to pass any ordinance regulating the sale of liquor, spirituous, malt or vinous. The judge further decides that the city of Aiken has no right to pass any ordinance regulating the sale of the liquor above mentioned, and consequently that the mayor is without power to try the disenser and his clerk, and enjoins him

perpetually from so proceeding.
This gives accidental prohibition, pure and simple, and will enable the mayor to close the dispensary here by injunction from Judge Aldrich, the judge of the circuit.

THE ORIENTAL RUMPUS.

China and Japan Are Both Concentrating Troops in Corea in Large Numbers.

LONDON.-The correspondent of the Times at Shanghai telegraphs that 12, 000 Japanese troops from Fusan and and 8,000 from Yuensan are marching toward Scoul, the capital of Corea.

Fusan is the chief port of Kiung-Sang-Do, the Southeastern Province of Corea and Yuensan is in the Northeastern port of the kingdom. The Tsung-Li-Yamen, the supreme council of the empire, have guaranteed the safety of foreigners in the interior.

EACH HAS HOLD OF ONE END. London.-The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News, says that the telegraph line in Corea is controlled by the Japanese in the South and by the Chinese in the North, and that both the Japanese and the Chinese refuse to transmit news dispatches. It is calculated that China will have 60,-000 soldiers in Corea before the close of September.

#### JAPAN AND CHINA.

Borrowing Millions of Dollars to Conduct Their Wars.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.—The Japanese are blocking the passes in the north of Corea with the view of preventing the anese fleet is seeking the Chinese fleet. Up to the present the search has been insuccessful.

Berlin, Germany. - The Berlin Post says that a Chinese Ionn of \$5,000,000 has been undertaken on the security of the Chinese maritime dues. China wants to raise \$12,500,000.

LONDON, ENGLAND.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says that, by Imperial decree, the Japanese Government has authorized the loan of \$50,000,000, which will all be raised in Japan.

## The Wagner Car Shops Shut Down.

Buffalo, N. Y .- The Wagner car shops at East Buffalo have closed down, owing to the business depression and the absence of demand for cars. Over 1,000 men are thrown out of work. The Wagner Works were among the first to feel the efforts of the depression that swept over the country last summer and which has since continued. The force was reduced from time to time until finally it was decided to close the works until business revives. Very few orders have been received since spring and the men at work were employed chiefly in repairing old cars. The company hopes to be able to resume in about a month.

## Pardon for Coxeyites.

Baltimore, Mo.-At a conference between Governor Brown, Attorney General Poe and counsel for the one hundred imprisoned Coxevites, it was agreed that the government would pardon all, except Christopher Columbus Jones and "Marshall" McKee, who wilbe held for the purpose of testing the right of the State to take them from their employment and imprison them without trial, McKee refused to necept the pardon offered by the government, conditioned upon their leaving

## Conductor Goodman Gets 18 Years.

A special from Covington, Va., says: Conductor Goodman, the slayer of Col. H. C. Parsons, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and given eighteen years in the penitentiary. The prisoner bore up with remarkable courage under the heavy blow, but his wife, who stood by him through his trouble, was completely crushed.

## Trying to Burn a Town.

Three incendiary fires on Friday night at Florence, S. C., were put out with only \$2,000 damage.

Thirty three men, with dogs and gunkilled three bears in Cartaret county.

Two fishermen were drowned off Wilkerson Point, near Newberne, N. C., during a gale Wednesday afternoon.

President Cleveland is at Gray-Gables, Massachusetts, ill from malaria and overwork.

BAST FIBERS.

THE UNCULTIVATED ONES OF THE UNITED

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Issue Something Very Interesting on Fiber Culture.

COTTON-STALK FIBER.

The cetton plant of Southern agriculture, Gossypium herbaceum, also belongs to the Matracea, and it may not be known, generally, that its stalks contain fiber of good quality.

In the collection of fibers sent to the Paris Expoition of 1889 was a fine example of the fiber of the cotton stalk, from a plant grown by Bev. J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, prepared by the American Consolidated Fiber Company, from a green stalk, sixty days rom date of planting. In the letter transmitting the specimen it was stated that "the fiber is not only good for thread, but for a thousand other purposes; it is a splendid fiber for paper also, as it will not tear as easily as that made from wood pulp or rags.

There is no doubt that this fiber would make an admirable twine, though its use in "thread" is somewhat overstated. It possesses fair strength, specimens I have examined by hand tests appearing somewhat stronger than jute. The fiber of old stalks that have stood in the field is of varying shades of russet in color, while that from fresh stalks is a yellow white.

The antagonism of the farmers of the South to the jute trust, in 1890, called renewed attention to unutilized southern fibers for the manufacture of bagging with which to bale the cotton crop, the price of bagging having been advanced from 7 to 12 cents per yard. Various fibers were suggested as substitutes for the India product, and among them the bast of cotton stalks, which, it was claimed, could be supplied "from the 18,000,000 acres of cotton

fields" in cultivation in the South. Among those who experimented with this fiber in manufacture was William E. Jackson, of Augusta, Ga., who gave considerable attention to the enterprise, a company having been organized to carry on the work. According to statements made by Mr. Jackson, the fiber was separated "on a machine which was patented and perfected for South American fiber experiments," the name of the inventor not having been given. The principle consisted in "running the bast between a corrugated drum revolved by an eccentric attachment on a similarly corrugated concave d, the charge between being was a by a Bowing stream of water to wash away the residue of

g um and bark." No statements were made as to the method of harvesting the stalk, although the sample of fiber submitted was said to have been made from stalks that had been gathered late in February, after exposure to the weather for several months. The fiber produced from these stalks was sent to J. C. Fodd, of Paterson, N. J., for manufacture, a few yards having been prepared experimentally. During a visit to the factory in Paterson, a few months later, I was able to secure from the loom whence it was made a small specimen of the bagging, which is preserved in the collection of the Department. The fiber, which showed fair strength, was reddish in color, or a bright russet, though the sample exhibited at Paris approached nearer to

straw color. Naturally the proposed new industry created considerable interest in the South, and the prediction was made that when properly developed it would become a source of great wealth to the Southern people. It was proposed to place the decorticating machines in sections of the country convenient to the bagging mills, that the fiber might be prepared, baled, and shipped as economically as possible. It was also claimed that the water or steam power employed in running the gins could be

ised to operate the fibre machines. Like many other similar enterprises the anticipated results were not realized, whether through the failure of the decorticating machine to turn out the fiber at economical cost, or for other reasons, can not be stated. I do not think that the machine question was altogether at the bottom of the difficulty, considering the kind of raw material that the machines were expected to work upon. A machine constructed to operate upon straight, clean stalks bull an inch or more in diameter, grown rapidly and close together in the field, like hemp stalks, could hardly be expected to work smoothly upon the rough, irregularly shaped branches and often crooked material that would be yielded by cotton plants grown primarily for lint cotton. I am of the opinion that the harvesting of such rough and uneven material could not be accomplished at economical cost, even if such stalks or branches could be successfully cleaned. In a recent letter I am imformed that the enterprise has not been altogether abandoned, though nothing has been accomplished for several years, so far as I can learn. (To be continued.)

## Another Big Timber Sale.

A special from Asheville, N. C. states that the latest real estate, transaction in which. We tern North, Caroling is interested involves \$144,000, the deal being consummated on the 9th inst. The bands sold comprise what is known as the Whittier tract, and con sists of 78,000 neres in Swain county The purchaser is the Foreign Hardwood Log Co., a New York corporation whose purpose is to erect mills and earry on an extensive lumber business The Whittier tract is recognized as one of the finest hardwood boundaries in in the South.

Over 200,000 postal cards are used every day in the United States.

THE SOUTH ON A SOLID BASIS.

Grain Crops that will Bring More Money than a 9,000,000 Cotton Crop.

BALTIMORE, MD. - Letters from nearly two hundred Southern bankers, scattered all the way from Maryland to Texas, in regard to the crop prospects and business conditions in the South. are published in the Manufacturers' Record. With one or two exceptions these letters report an unusually satisfactory outlook for the agricultural and general business interests of the

entire South. The decline in the price of cotton two or three years ago forced Southern farmers, who could not continue to porrow money in advance on their crops as freely as before, to pay more attention to the raising of their own food supplies. The result has been a steady decrease in the indebtedness of Southern farmers brought about by the forced economy of the last two venrs, and almost without exception the reports from the bankers say that Southern farmers owe less money than at any time since the war. Added to these favorable conditions, they have the prospects of the largest aggregate crops, taking grain, cotton, fruits and all else into consideration, ever produced in the South.

While the drought in the West has cut short the corn crop of that section unusual favorable conditions have given to the South the largest corn crop that it has ever produced. Even should the cotton crop yield from eight to nine million bales, as it will probably do provided the season continues favorable from now on, the value of the grain crop, owing to the large production of corn, will exceed the value of the South's cotton crop.

#### THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON.

The South's Proportion of This Interest-Interesting Statistics.

New YORK.—The executive committhe of the Southern Exchange Association held its first meeting in the office of R. H. Garden, the President. The committee heard the report of R. H. Edmonds, chairman of the committee, for the collection of information on the Southern cotton manufacturing interest. This report stated that there are about 15,000,000 cotton spindles in the United States. They represent an investment, including all chases of cotton manufactures, of over \$100,000,000. Of this number the South has in round numbers, 2,200,000 spindles, and the capital invested is about \$97,000,000. The world has about 85,000,000 spindles. "The South produces nearly 60 per cent, of the entire cotton crop of the world, and if it manufactured this it would need over twenty times as many spindles as it has, or about 50,-000,000, and the capital needed would exceed \$1,300,000,000. The total annual value of the product of these mills would be equal to the present value of three full cotton crops. In the last eighteen years the cotton crops of the South have sold for an aggregate of nearly \$6,000,000,000. Before they renched the consumer their value had increased to \$18,000,000,000 or \$20, 000,000,000. This enormous business. creating wealth wherever established, is the prize for which the South has now commenced to centend."

#### .... The Strike Called Off in the Pennsylvania

Coke Section. CONNELLSVILLE, PA. -The Slav coke workers who have for so long a time continued the strike in the face of certain defear, have given up the strungle for higher wages. They now denounce their leaders, who they say have kept them out by false representations and promises. The Slavs are now hustling for their old positions and many are securing work. The operators will at once fire up all idle plants in the coke region and place them in operation as ust as men can be secured to work

Two Thousand Men Discharged. OMAHA, NEB.—Over 2,000 men have been formally discharged from the Union Pacific as a result of the great strike, and others are being replaced daily. Two hundred and fifty engineers and firemen are included in the list. Some of the engineers and firemen were with the company for twenty years and upwards. In most cases the men do not blame the company for their action, saying they were misled by the American Railway Union, and that they made a mistake by going out

Oranges All the Year. A. D. Walker, Jr., has discovered: compound which consists in a mis ture which, when spread over a baof fruit, such as oranges or lemons will preserve it sweet and untainter for an almost in beinite length of time Mr. Walker has now in his possessio about fifty oranges from a box which he took to experiment with near four months ago. In appearance an taste the fruit is still as perfect as i was on the day he took charge of it and there is nothing to show that it would not keep for the remainder of the year, if Mr. Walker desired to keep it that long. - Los Angelos (Cal.

## Married Seventy Years,

A few weeks ago at Worthy, Sussex, England, John Moore celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his marriage to Jane Stallard. Mr. Moore washers in 1801, and has been a shoemaker from his youth up. His wife was one the village beauty, and the old gentle man celebrated what was both his westding and birthday anniversary by putting new soles on a pair of boots, and by running a foot race of 100 yar is with the next oldest man in toxe, vigorous wouth of eighty-three. Mr. Moore won the race and also a purof \$48, contributed by the spectators. -New York Advertiser.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SOUTH.

\$12,000,000 for Southern River, Harbor and Other Improvements.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- The present (second) session of the Fifty-third congress, now drawing to a close, has been fairly productive of legislation of benefit to the South, particularly in appropriations. The total appropriaions for the fiscal year 1895, including the permanent annuals, will foot up 8490,500,000, as against a total of \$519,500,000 for the fiscal year 1894, howing a reduction by this session of congress under the aggregate of the second session of the the Fifty-second ongress of \$29,000,000-a record chieved under the leadership of Hon. Joseph D. Sayers, of Texas, chairman of the appropriations committee in the House, and of Hon. F. M. Cockrell, of Missouri, chairman of the appropriations committee in the Senate.

The principal appropriations granted for Southern objects during the session aggregate \$12,060,692, Of this amount \$10,049,450 are for river and harbor improvements. We give herewith those for North and South Caro-Harbor at Charleston, S. C., \$150,

000; harbor at Norfolk and its ap-

proaches, Virginia, \$100,000; harbor at

Winyaw bay, S. C., \$110,000; Inland vaterway from Chincotengue bay, Va., o Delaware bay at or near Lewes, Del., \$25,000; Patapaco river and chan-nel to Baltimore, \$15,000; Appomattox river, Va., \$5000; Nansemond river. Va., \$10,000; James river, Va., \$100,-000; Mattaponi river, Va., \$4000; Nomini creek, Va., \$5000; Pamunkey river, Va., \$2000; Rappahannock river, Va., 10,000; Urbanna creek, Va., \$3000; York river, Va., \$20,000; Aquia creck, Va., \$3000; Occoquan creek, Va. \$5000; protecting Jamestown Island from the encroachments of James river, \$10,000; Lower Machodoc creek. Va., \$3000; Roanoke river' N. C., \$30,-000; Waterway between Beaufort haror and New river, N. C., \$2,500; Frent river, N. C., \$1000; North East Cape Fear) river, N. C., \$5000; Pasmotank river, N. C., \$1000; Cape Fear river, N. C., above Wilmington, \$14,-000; Cape Fear river, N. C., from Wilmington to its month, \$200,000; Pamlico and Tar rivers, N. C., up to Rocky Mount, \$10,000; Contentnia ereek, N. C., \$10,000; Black river, N. C., \$2000; Lumber river, N. C. and S. . \$1000; Neuse river, N. C., \$7000; Inland water-route from Norfolk haroor, Virginia, to Albemarle sound, N. C., through Currituck sound-continming improvement—\$10,000; Lockwood's Folly river, N. C., \$10,000; Great Pedee river, S. C., \$6000; Santee river, S. C., \$10,000; Waccamaw river, N. C. and S. C., up to Lake

S. C., \$1000; Beaufort river, S. C., In addition to the foregoing appropriations for Southern rivers and harfors the Secretary of War is directed to cause preliminary examinations of rivers and barbors to be made at the following Southern localities with a view to future improvements if needed:

Waccamaw, 6000; Wappoo Cut, S. C.,

\$7000; Wateree river, S. C., \$2,500;

Congarce river, S. C., \$4000; Mingo

creek, S. C., \$4000; Little Pedee river,

NORTH CAROLINA. Core sound from mouth of North river to Deaufort harbor and Cape Lookout harbor of refuge, with a view to improvement of navigation; Drum inlet between Portsmouth and Cape Lookout; Tar river from Washington to Greenville, with a view to obtaining a depth of three feet; Southereek from mouth to head of navigation; Turner's cut, a brach of Pasquotank river; Scuppernong river; North East (Cape Fear) river, from the old county ferry to Juniper swamp or creek, a point about one mile north of Hilton railroad bridge, with a view to obtaining an increased depth of channel; Alligator

river; Cape Fear river above Fayette ville. SOUTH CAROLINA.

Steamboat channel, seven feet deep at mean low water, between Beaufort, S. C., and Savannah, Ga.

VIRGINIA. Deep creek branch of Elizabeth

river, with a view of obtaining a depth equal to that of the Lake Drummond Canal, formerly the Dismal Swamp Canal, and the western branch of the said Elizabeth river; Harris creck, prong of Back river; Lyons creek; For internal waterway, extending from Franklin City southward to Cape Charles. The chief obstructions exist in what is known as Bogg's bay, Cat creek, Kegotank bay, Weir passage

and Burton's bay; Jackson's creek, near month of the Piankatank river; Ware river; Quantico creek; Grent Wicomico river from Cedar Point to to Indian Point: Little Wicomico river at its mouth; Hunting creek from its month to head of unvigation; Bar at the northwest entrance of Milford Haven from Piankatank river; Mouth of Crane's creek, a tidal esturary of Great Wicomico river.

Atlanta, Ga. - Cotton States and International Exposition, \$200,000; Hampton, Va. Soldiers' Home, Southern branch, 8323,950; Hampton, Va.-Indian School, \$20,000; Cherokee, N. C. Indian Training School, \$17,500.

VARIOUS SOUTHERN APPROPRIATIONS.

Charleston, S. C .- Public building, completion, \$50,000; Hog Island, Va. -Light station, completion, 875,000, Fort Monroe, Va.—Artillery school, 5000; Fort Monroe, Va. New sewerage system, \$47,500; Norfolk, Va.— Navy-yard, \$125,126 for elerical force and \$110,365 for improvements, electric plant, quay wall, new fire-proof torchome, etc. Port Royal, S. C .-Naval station, 318,368 for repairs Charlotte, N. C.—Assay office, \$2750 for subtries and \$2000 for incidental

# NUMBER 34.

Two large tobacco factories are to e built at Chase City, Va.

PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

The Democrats of the tenth Virginia congressional district nominated Hon. H. St. G. Tucker for re-election by

acclamation. The Republicans of the seventh congressional district of Virginia nominated Robert J. Walker, of Shenandoah county.

The Republican congressional convention of the sixth Virginia district nominated Col. John Hampton Hoge for Congress.

A groom of 73 and a bride of 62 were

married in Atlanta. The groom was James Dickey, a wealthy farmer of Fannin county, and his bride Mrs. W. S. Wright, of Atlanta. They met at a summer resort in the mountains.

A party of moonshiners in Russell county, Va., attempted to lynch Deputy Marshal C. E. Clapp, but he escaped, and, returning with a force of officers, arrested some of his persecutors who are now in jail. Clapp was a native of the region and the 'shiners regarded him as a renegade because he discharged the duties of his office.

The mortgage indebtedness of North Carolina in 1880 was in round numbers \$3,461,000. It was in 1889, \$7,-256,000. In the four years since then there was only one fine crop (that of 1890), and the farmers had only one opportunity to pay debts. But the low price of products more than counterbalanced the result of the favorable year. This year, no doubt, a good deal of debt will be extinguished.

There is a suspected case of yellow fever at New Orleans.

It is stated that a party of New York capitalists contemplate building a line of railroad through lower Currituck county, N. C., connecting with the Norfolk & Southern road for Norfolk. Currituck furnishes for shipment large quantities of truck, lumber, corn, fish and game. The line would be of immense benefit to the seine men at Nags' Head and Roanoke Island.

The Long Shoals Cotton Mill, W. A. Mauney manager, near Kings Mtn., N. C., is receiving its machinery equipment.

The Mountain View Weave Mill, being erected 4 miles from Kings Mountain, N. C., by P. S. Baker is coming on apace. His dam will cover 50 acres, and the bulwarks are strongly constructed.

The new gingham mill at Gibsonville, N. C., being erected by B. Davidson, will be put into operation by the end of the year. It is styled the Hiawatha Cotton Mills.

Miss Madeline Pollard, of Breckinridge-Pollard notoriety, is in New York city. It is said she is considering propositions that have been made her by certain theatrical managers to ioin their companies.

A grape and blackberry grower near Ruleigh, N. C., says that with only onethird of a crop this season he has netted \$1,220 on thirty acres.

The first bale of cotton from the Mississippi valley this year, was received -at New Orleans, and sold at auction for 94 cents. It came from Avoyelle parish, La.

During the last few days over 400 Anarchists have landed in London. A special branch of the Scotland Yard police force is very busy watching over them.

near Greenville, Miss., Monday, having reached the age of 102 years. She drew a pansion as a widow of a soldier of the war of 1812. Every year the Emperor of Italy receives a present of 10,000 picked Vir-

Mrs. Rebecca Bonddied at her home

ginia eigars from the Emperor of Aus-Corea has almost three times the area and eight times the population of

the State of South Carolina. A melon farmer from one of the most fertile districts of Barnwe'll county. S. C., is the authority for the statement that many of the melon farmers are highly delighted with the business that

#### they have done this season. Vegetable Ivory of Commerce.

The vegetable ivory of commerce is an albuminous substance formed from a milky fluid in the fruit of a species of palm indigenous to several parts of Central and South America, but which seems to flourish best in New Grenada and Peru. It corresponds to the ment of the coconnut, which latter is the fruit of another species of palm. When vegetable ivory nuts are ripo they are covered with a brown skin, are bean-shaped, the interior being perfectly white and very hard .- Chicago Herald.

A New England Company to Build a Mill in

The Massachusetts Mills, of Lowell, Mass, which decided more than a year ago to build a mill in the South for the manufacture of coarse goods, is about to arrange for carrying its plans into effect. A meeting of the stockholders of the company was held on August 16, when they voted to increase the company's capital stock by \$600,000. and to authorize the directors to erect the proposed plant.

## Darlington Men Released.

McCullough, Lucas, Norment and Appelt, citizens of Darlington, S. C., charged with the killing of Constable Pepper in the Darlington riot, were given a hearing in habeas corpus proeccelings before Judge Watts. Cullough was granted bail at \$2,500. and contingent expenses, including He gave it. The other three men were discharged for want of evidence.